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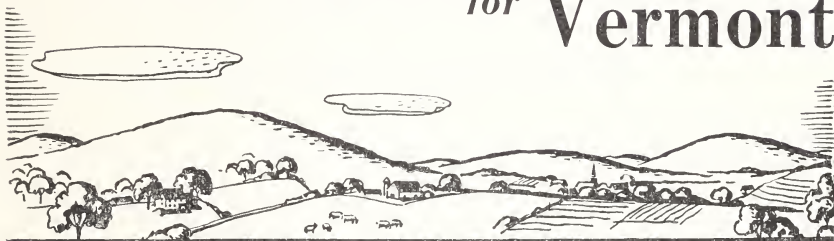
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# AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

for Vermont



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
NORTHEAST DIVISION

THE 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in Vermont who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes. Farmers in Chittenden County will have the right to earn additional payments by staying within acreage allotments for vegetables.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

## WOODLAND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm in Caledonia, Essex, Lamoille, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham, and Windsor Counties will have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60. This allowance may be earned on

woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of the September 1938 hurricane damage, by eliminating the fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of forest trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of forest trees. The work must be done with the prior approval of the county committee and in accordance with instructions issued by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

### REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice. When white-pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site must be removed.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

### SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Vermont farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato allotment. **Cropland** means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from

which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop, open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland, on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the **larger** of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items; or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

### SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Vermont may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

### LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS

#### Practice No. 1—*Rate of Payment:*

ADDISON, CHITTENDEN, FRANKLIN, AND RUTLAND COUNTIES.—**\$4.50** for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding, or (2) in other liming materials.

ALL OTHER COUNTIES IN THE STATE.—**\$5.00** for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding, or (2) in other liming materials.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least

500 pounds per acre of total calcium oxide, or its equivalent of magnesium oxide in liming materials.

If a farmer uses any material which is not registered with the State regulatory service, he must submit evidence satisfactory to the county committee as to the calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent content and, in the case of ground limestone, the percentage of the material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Liming material should be applied to cropland, pasture land, or orchards according to the need as determined by a soil test. If the farmer cannot get a soil test, he must be sure to use as much liming material as he needs to get good results on his farm. If he does not use this much, payment for the practice will not be allowed.

### **LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS WITH LIMING MATERIAL FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.**

#### **Practice No. 1A—*Rate of Payment:***

**ADDISON, CHITTENDEN, FRANKLIN, AND RUTLAND COUNTIES.—\$4.50** for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding, or (2) in other liming materials.

**ALL OTHER COUNTIES IN THE STATE.—\$5.00** for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding, or (2) in other liming materials.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide or the equivalent of magnesium oxide in liming materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Liming material should be applied to cropland, pasture land, or orchards according to the need as determined by a soil test. If the farmer cannot get a soil test, he must be sure to use as much liming material as he needs to get good results on his farm. If he does not use this much, payment for the practice will not be allowed.

### **APPLYING AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID**

#### **Practice No. 2—*Rate of Payment:* \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds**

The application per acre of at least 48 pounds of available phosphoric acid (300 pounds of 16 percent or 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate) alone, or at least 24 pounds in combination with other fertilizing material, as a top dressing on perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

Phosphoric acid may be used as a preservative on farm manures



that are to be used on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses. Payment will not be allowed for using superphosphate in this way unless at least 1 pound of 16 or 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent is used each day for each mature cow or other animal unit.

Other animal unit means 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, 2 calves, or 100 hens.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used over 32 pounds per acre.

#### **APPLYING SUPERPHOSPHATE FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.**

##### **Practice No. 2A—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds**

The application per acre of at least 100 pounds of triple superphosphate or the equivalent furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as a top dressing on biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses, or worked into the soil in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

Phosphoric acid may be used as a preservative on farm manures that are to be used on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses. Payment will not be allowed for using superphosphate in this way unless at least 1 pound of 16 or 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent is used each day for each mature cow or other animal unit.

Other animal unit means 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, 2 calves, or 100 hens.

This superphosphate shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain.

#### **APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH**

##### **Practice No. 3—Rate of Payment: \$1 for Each 50 Pounds**

The application per acre of at least 50 pounds of available potash (100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash) alone, or at least 18 pounds in combination with other fertilizing material, as a top dressing on perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

#### **SEEDING BIENNIAL LEGUMES**

##### **Practice No. 4—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre**

The seeding of at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover seed or an equivalent amount of other legume seed alone or in mixtures containing timothy or

redtop on land supplied with sufficient lime and fertilizer to obtain a good stand.

The following are the equivalents of 1 pound of medium red clover:  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound alsike clover,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound ladino clover,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound white Dutch clover, and, when used in a mixture, 1 pound alfalfa.

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime, phosphorus, and potash, the amount of liming material indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding and the phosphorus and potash needed should be applied at the time of seeding.

### SEEDING ALFALFA

#### **Practice No. 5—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre**

The seeding of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed (such as Grimm, Ontario Variegated, Hardigan, or Cossack) on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime and fertilizer to obtain a good stand.

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime, phosphorus, and potash, the amount of liming material indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding and the phosphorus and potash needed should be applied at the time of seeding.

### IMPROVING WOODLANDS

#### **Practice No. 6—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre**

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved. The approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice.

If pruning is done, it must be confined to pine or spruce not over 6 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been properly thinned.

### EXCLUDING LIVESTOCK FROM FARM WOODLAND

#### **Practice No. 7—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres**

The restoration of farm woodland, or sugar maple orchards, previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.



Animal unit means 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, or 5 goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands, and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in a part or all of the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

### PLANTING FOREST TREES

#### **Practice No. 8—Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre**

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice. When white-pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site **must** be removed.

### MULCHING ORCHARD AND VEGETABLE LAND

#### **Practice No. 9—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton**

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard manure, to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, are to be left on the land.

### CONSTRUCTION OF RIP-RAP OF ROCK

#### **Practice No. 10—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each Cubic Yard of Rock Used**

The construction of a rip-rap or crib of rocks along an active stream to control the erosion of farm land.

### AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-

building allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, if any, and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with **no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes.** A farmer in Chittenden County who has no vegetable allotment should also be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of commercial vegetables.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance.

Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

Add also the amount earned under the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes. In Chittenden County subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to vegetables for market.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

### ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940, acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

In Chittenden County a vegetable allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

Farmers in Windham County who grow tobacco should get information about the tobacco provisions of the program from the county office.

## AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply:

### FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 8.

A **payment** of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If the farm is in Chittenden County and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

### FARMS IN CHITTENDEN COUNTY WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS

*[Does not apply in other counties]*

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 8.

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes Irish potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, watermelons, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

### INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less.....	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40.....	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60.....	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186.....	\$14.
\$187 to \$200.....	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

### COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

**FURNISHING MATERIALS**

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

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